

Critical Thinking

CONCEPT FILE

Fungi

Characteristics

- Fungi are ~~plants that~~ do not make their own food.
- They are heterotrophic (digest food outside of body).
- Some fungi
 - are parasitic
 - are saprophytic
 - are unicellular; others are multicellular.
- Multicellular forms are made of thin threadlike tubes called hyphae (singular: hypha).
- The entire mass of hyphae is called the mycelium.
- Multicellular forms reproduce by spores.

Vocabulary

- ☐ **antibiotics**—Chemicals that kill or medically control certain living organisms, e.g., penicillin.
- ☐ **budding**—Reproduction where a young organism grows from the cell of its parent.
- ☐ **chlorophyll**—A green pigment used during food manufacture.
- ☐ **multicellular**—Living organisms consisting of more than one cell.
- ☐ **parasites**—Organisms that feed on living organisms.
- ☐ **photosynthesis**—The process by which living things make their own food.
- ☐ **saprophytes**—Organisms that feed on dead materials.
- ☐ **unicellular**—Living organisms consisting of just one cell.

Types

Yeasts

- are unicellular
- reproduce by budding
- are used in the process of making bread

Mushrooms

- are multicellular
 - are made of hyphae
- The body is the mycelium, made of many hyphae.
- Examples
- bracket fungi (look like shelves on old wood)
 - “toadstools”
 - puffballs

Molds

- are multicellular
- cause diseases in animals
 - ringworm
 - athlete’s foot
- cause diseases in plants
 - blights
 - smuts
- are source of some antibiotics
- are used in the making of cheese

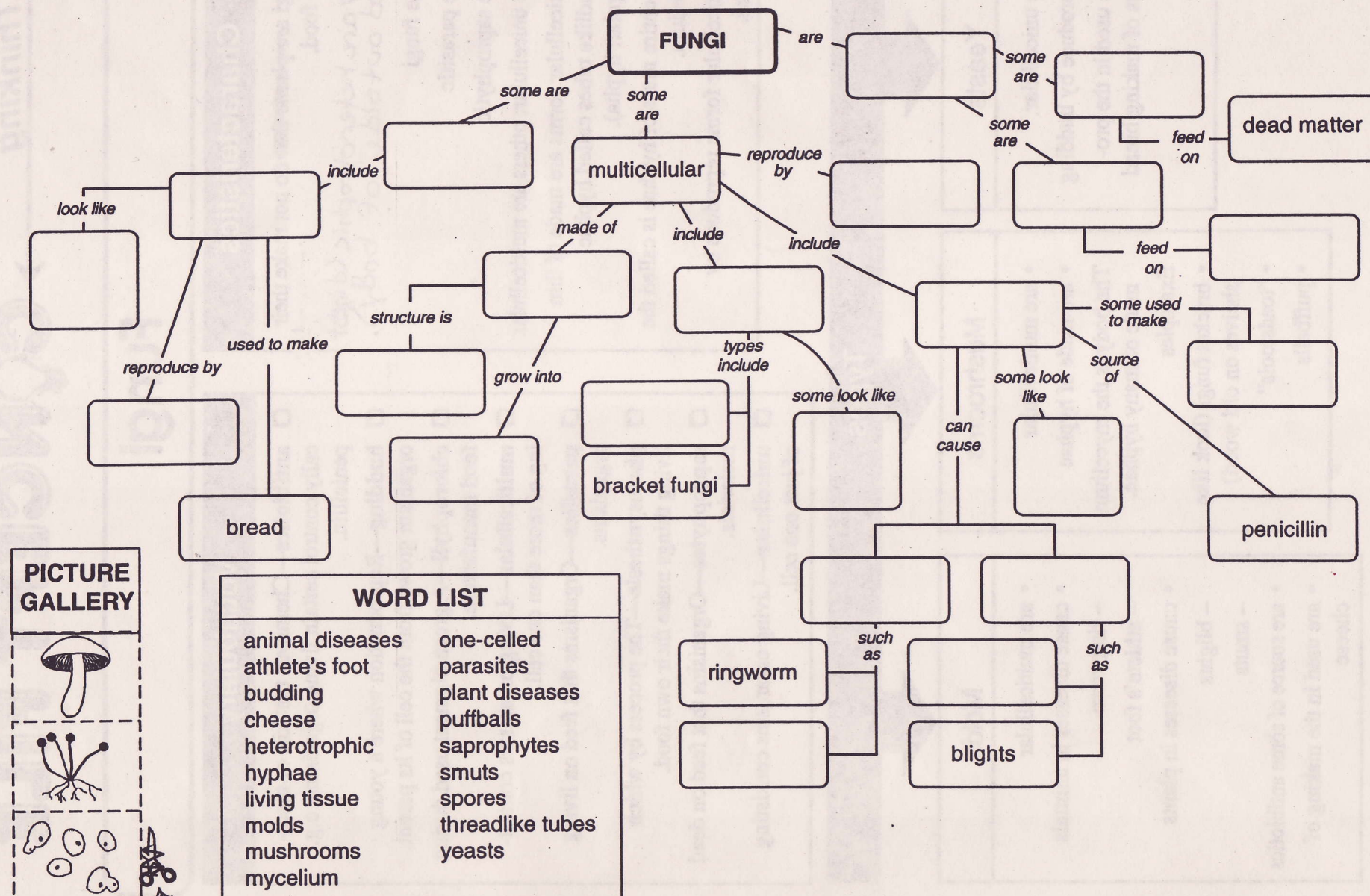
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Concept Map: Fungi

Name _____

Date _____ Period _____

Directions: Select words from the word list and fill in the blank map items. Use each word only once, and use all the words on the list. ~~Cut and paste (or tape) the three pictures in the correct boxes on the map.~~



Either redraw or use arrows to point to box